

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847.

{ NO. 4,455.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms. All advertisements will be continued until further notice when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Handbills, Show Bills, Book Bills, Labels, Circulars, Tax Bills, Blankets of all kinds, Envelope Notices, &c.

LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Exhibitions, &c. &c.,

—EXECUTED AT THE—

MERCURY OFFICE,

No. 133 THAMES ST.

At prices which cannot fail of securing a share of public patronage.

The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMBER 1847.

	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRIDAY.	SAT.
11 SATURDAY.	5 44.9	10.7	38	42			
12 SUNDAY.	5 45.6	15.7	32.9	25			
13 MONDAY.	5 46.6	14.8	21.0	8			
14 TUESDAY.	5 48.6	12.8	33.0	53			
15 WEDNESDAY.	5 49.6	11.8	16 even.				
16 THURSDAY.	5 51.6	9.9	58.0	28			
17 FRIDAY.	5 52.6	8.10	47.1	18			

Moon's 1st gr., 17th day, 8th hour, 55 m. morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE,	Daily,	8 4 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	1 P. M.
NEW YORK,	do	7 P. M.
FALL RIVER,	twice a day,	8 A. M. & 12 P. M.
WESTPORT,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.
NEW BEDFORD,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

Office open till 8 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,

HAVE on hand a good assortment of Gentle-

men's Patent Ribbed Lamb's Wool PANTAL-

LOONS; do. White Lamb's Wool do. do. Cotton

Hosiery do. do. Patent Merino Shirts, double

breasted; do. Merino Shirts; Gauze Merino Shirts.

Also, a lot of READY MADE CLOTHING,

for sale very cheap.

March 27, 1847.

Fine Soaps for the Toilet.

—SUCH AS—

Roussel's Rose Soap.

—Genuine Almond Soap.

—Unrivalled Shaving Cream.

Henry's Shaving Cream.

Crary's Ambrosine do.

Law's Honey Soap, sweet scented.

—Brown Windsor Soap.

—White Windsor, do.

Radway's Chinese Medicated Soap.

Douglas's Chinese Toilet Soap.

Also—Roussel's Eau Lustral.

—Cosmetic Cream.

Camm's Spanish Lustral.

Cirehugh's Tricopherous.

Eau de Bandoline.

Alexander's Tricopherous Hair Dye, a variety of Hair Oils and other preparations for the hair.

Sign of the Mortar near the Court House.

July 24.

PINE SWEDISH LEECHES, just rec'd at

R. R. HAZARD'S.

Sign of the Mortar near the Court House.

July 31.

KNIT HOSIERY.

THE greatest variety of Knit Hosiery of every

description from the smallest children to the

largest man's,—for sale at

H. SESSIONS.

July 28

No. 162, Thames-st.

CLARET WINE.—20 cases, of superior brands,

just received and for sale by

WILLIAM NEWTON,

150 Thames street.

July 17.]

DARK LAWNS.

At low prices, just received and for sale by

E. W. LAWTON, & SON.

June 25.]

Supply of the above is just received direct

from Doct. Townsend, and for sale by

R. R. HAZARD,

near the Court House.

Aug. 14.]

DAGUERREOTYPES.

HAVING again returned to Newport, and neatly

fitted up rooms in Vose's Washington

House, No. 1, Bath street, we would inform our

friends and the public generally, that we are now

fully prepared to execute Daguerreotype Miniatures,

in the neatest and most improved style—

“In language warm as could be breathed or pen'd,

Daguerreotypes speak the original of friend.”

Then, who have friends do not delay.

But obtain a likeness while yet you may.

All kinds of Daguerrean materials on hand and

instruction given in the art.

Rooms—In Vose's Washington House, No. 1,

Bath street, Newport, and No. 33 Westminster

street, Providence, R. I.

May 29.] MANCHESTER & BROTHER.

NEWPORT

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS.

L. T. FRY would respectfully

give notice that he has taken rooms in the building

corner of Washington Square and Thames

street, (third floor,) where he is now prepared to

execute miniatures at the shortest notice. Persons

wishing pictures of themselves or friends, are

invited to call. Copies taken from Paintings,

and Drawings.—Daguerreotype Pictures taken of

deceased persons.

Rooms free to all.

N. B. Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge.

January 16, 1847.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately.

A TENEMENT in Fair street,

containing 4 rooms. For terms &c.

apply to

P. P. REMINGTON.

Newport, Aug. 7, 1847.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE ESTATE corner of Thames

street and Washington Square—

Possession given the 25th of March

1847, or sooner if desired. The House

has been thoroughly repaired the past season,

and contains more than 20 rooms, is well arranged

for a Boarding House,—its location being unsur-

passed for that business. There are 4 Shops in

the basement, which will be let with the House

if desired. For terms &c., apply to

JOSEPH CASE, on the Premises.

TO LET.

The pleasantly situated dwelling

HOUSE, on the north side of

Franklin street, next to the corner

of Spring-st. For terms, apply to

T. C. DUNN.

For Sale or to Let

ONE HALF of the Wyatt house

situated in Middletown, about 3

miles from Newport, together

with the front door yard, Garden,

Orchard, and barn yard, with a crib thereon stand-

ing.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE, a lot of Land

containing 134 acres, bounded northerly on land late

of Nathaniel Wyatt, easterly on land of the heirs

of Jonathan Smith, southerly on a road, and easterly

on land of Nathaniel Wyatt.

For terms apply to PETER P. REMINGTON

April 10, 1847.] Atty to Elizabeth Langley

TO LET,

With or Without Furniture.

THE COTTAGE in Kay street,

now occupied by Miss MEIN.

Apply to

SENGS.

Newport, April 17.

TO LET.

And immediate possession given.

THE dwelling House, situated

in Clark street, recently

occupied by the late Miss Sal-

ly Dillon.

ALSO, the whole or part of the House

situated corner of Spring and Cannon sts.

April 10, 1847.] J. S. MUNRO.

Farm for Sale

THE assignees of I. BAILEY

HALL, offer for sale the FARM

in Middletown, lately owned and

occupied by him, about 34 miles

from Newport, on the road leading to the Beach-

containing about 93 acres. There is a good dwell-

ing House, Barn, Crib &c., on the premises, and

the Farm is one of the best on Rhode Island; its

location is admirable in all respects,—and it offers

a fine opportunity for Capitalists desirous of in-

vesting money, or for practical farmers who wish

to own and improve a valuable farm. For terms

apply to SAMUEL BARKER, 193 Thames st.,

or to H. Y. CRANSTON, Broad street,

Newport, June 26, 1847.

Mortgage Deed For Sale.

FOR SALE at a reasonable discount for cash, a

Mortgage deed, (Judgment of Court obtained

at May court,) on that valuable House and Land

occupied by Mr. Abraham Brown, on the hill,

west of the estate of the late Hon. Henry

Middletown, near the Ocean House. Apply to

August 14.] S. DEBLOIS.

Valuable Land for Sale.

SIX LOTS, containing in the whole, about 11

acres of the very best quality of land, with a

barn &c. thereon, pleasantly situated in Middle-

town, about 14 miles from Newport, on the Green-

land road. It will be sold together or in separate

lots to suit purchasers.

Apply to

August 7.] RICHARD & GEO. C. SHAW.

Sashes & Doors.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps for sale at his shop

Nos. 17 & 19 Broad street, over William G.

Wards Grocery store, SASHES glazed and un-

glazed, of various sizes.

Also, DOORS of various kinds; Sashes made

to order.

N. B.—New sashes exchanged for old.

SIMON MOFFITT.

Newport, July 24, 1847.—4m

POET'S CORNER.

ALONE.

BY MARY LEMAN OILLIES.

'Twas midnight, and he sat alone—

The husband of the dead.

That day the dark dust had been thrown

Upon her buried head.

Her orphan children round him slept,

But in their sleep would moan—

Then fell the first tear he had wept—

He felt he was alone.

The world was full of life and light,

But ah! no more for him!

His little world once warm and bright—

It was now cold and dim.

Where was her sweet and kindly face?

Where was her cordial tone?

He gazed around his dwelling place,

And felt he was alone.

The wifely love—maternal care—

The self-denying zeal—

The smile of hope that chased despair,

And promised future weal;

The clean bright hearth—nice table spread—

The charm o'er all things thrown—

The sweetness in what'er she said—

All gone—he was alone!

He looked into his cold wild heart—

All sad and resigned;

He asked how he had done his part

To one so true—so kind?

Each error past he tried to track—

In torture would he trace—

Would give his life to bring her back—

In vain—he was alone.

He slept at last, and then he dreamed

(Perchance her spirit woke.)

A soft light o'er his pillow gleamed

A voice in music spoke—

“Forgot—forgiven all neglect—

Thy love recalled alone;

The babes I leave, oh, love protect!

I still am all thine own.”

Fruit,

CONFECTIONARY AND VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhab-

itants of Newport and its vicinity, that he has

taken the store at the corner of Washington Square

and Thames street, where he intends keeping all

kinds of green and dried Fruit, Confectionary,

Preserves, Pickles, Syrups, Catchup, Nuts, Bird

Seed and Bird Cages, Baskets, Fine Cut Cheiving,

Turkish and American Smoking Tobacco, Segars,

Soda and Mineral Waters, and a variety of other

articles too numerous to mention. A share of

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

By the schooner Mississippi, at New Orleans, 29th ultimo, dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st August have been received.

News had reached Vera Cruz, by a gentleman from Ayotla, who came by way of Araseiba, that the vanguard of Scott's army had arrived at Ayotla, twenty miles from the capital, on the 13th, to which date not a hostile gun had been fired.

Reinforcements for Major Lally had gone forward, under command of Capt. Wells. They consisted of Wells's and Pales's infantry, and Major Childs's lancers. They returned to Vera Cruz on the 17th, having proceeded as far as the National Bridge, where the express overtook Major Lally.

By subsequent information received at Vera Cruz, we learn that Major Lally had gone on in safety beyond Jalapa.

Wells's command were compelled to fight their way to the National Bridge, and made an attempt to pass it, but found all the heights occupied by guerrillas, who opened a heavy fire, killing nearly all our mules and horses, and forcing the whole party to retire without their wagons, except one with the officers' baggage. Almost everything was left in possession of the enemy. Our loss was five or six killed, two or three wounded, and several died subsequently from fatigue.

A detachment of twelve dragoons, accompanied by Surgeon Cooper, previously despatched by Wells to the bridge, if possible to present a report to Lally, has not been heard from, and it is supposed that the whole party fell into the hands of the Mexicans.

Major Lally is reported to have had a sharp skirmish with the guerrillas at Cerro Gordo, and expected another at Lepera heights. One letter says there was no doubt of the safety of the train.

No news had reached Vera Cruz from Besancon's company, which had left on a scout at the time news was received there that Major Lally wanted reinforcements. It was supposed by some that this company fell in with the train at the National Bridge, and continued on. By others, it is conjectured that they have been cut off by the Mexicans.

It was rumored at Vera Cruz that Scott had met the enemy, and repulsed them after a sharp engagement. The loss on our side is said to be eight hundred. The Mexican loss was unimportant.

Another letter-writer to the Picayune asserts that there is no truth in the rumor, and he is confident that the advance reached Ayotla on the 13th, without loss.

Both correspondents and the Vera Cruz paper believed Mexico in our possession on the 20th, but they had no positive information.

The Jalapa Bulletin has advices from Puebla to the 10th, announcing the departure of the last division of the army, numbering four thousand men, on that day.

El Sol of Vera Cruz, of the 19th ult., has the following details of the attack upon the American train.

The train, from its smallness and apparent embarrassments, has been open to more annoyance than any other train ever started for the interior. The train was merely started as a reinforcement to Major Lally, who, in his communication to Gov. Wilson, stated that he would await his arrival this side, or at the National Bridge. Major Lally was supplied with artillery, and yet was obliged to call for aid. From some cause he did not wait his arrival, but passed the bridge, leaving the enemy again to fall in his rear, and intercept the reinforcement.

The reinforcement commenced its fighting two miles beyond Santa Fe, and it continued on with more or less skirmishes every day. At a bridge four miles this side of the National Bridge, in a deep gorge, flanked by almost impassable heights, thickly studded with chaparral, the guerrillas evidently intended to take the train and the command. A complete ambushade was formed, and allowing the train to advance upon the bridge, a heavy fire was opened on the right, left, front and rear. The cavalry under Capt. Fairchild received the first fire, returning it with spirit, and he was followed by the infantry, all standing in position for several rounds, when the enemy was discovered in retreat, and were pursued home with loud and hearty cheering.

The night was too dark for continuing pursuit, and the command, cavalry and infantry, remained entrenched near the bridge, and awaited the return of day. At three o'clock in the morning, the surrounding heights were taken possession of by our men, on the right, left, front, and rear, and at four the fighting commenced. Captain Hails's company fired upon and charged the enemy on the left advance, and completely routed the attacking party, and a division of Captain Fairchild's company charged in the rear, routing the enemy with some loss. Captain Wells's company guarded the open passes and occasionally firing upon the retreating enemy.

The train was soon after put in motion, and moved on to the National Bridge, where they confidently expected to meet Major Lally; but who, unfortunately for this gallant little band, had passed, leaving this stronghold to be re-occupied by the infamous predatory bands of guerrillas; thus completely cutting off his reinforcement.

Considering the great exposure of our men to fire from ambushades and strong forts, it is almost a miracle they were not destroyed. The loss is, however, small—five killed and wounded. Several of Captain Fairchild's horses were shot. He did not lose a single man. The ambulance containing the mail, was saved by John Tober, formerly of Captain Burk's company, 3d artillery. He did so without any directions from the wagonmaster, as we are informed, and to him alone credit is due.

Capt. Tilghman's artillery company, and the other United States soldiers at the fort near Baltimore have embarked on board the steamer Pacific, direct for Vera Cruz.

The following is from the correspondent of the N. O. Commercial Times:

VERA CRUZ, August 17th.—Since I last wrote you there has been quite a move in our circle of authorities. The harbor-master has been removed from his office in consequence of allowing Gen. Paredes to land. It appears that Messrs. Atocha and Tamara were the gentlemen who accompanied the General to their or his domicile. The Governor had Mr. Atocha up about it who told him that he was not an informer. This was rather digging for his Excellency. We have received some accounts from Alvarado; it appears that Capt. — got his vessel, the Hecla, staunch brig of war, ashore on the bar, and when he and twelve of his crew landed in the boat they were made prisoners by a party of Alvaradians, men who have been treated more like friends than enemies.

VERA CRUZ, August 20th.—A report has just come in, that there has been a meeting of the Mexican Generals at Mexico. All but three, including Santa Anna, have decided in favor of delivering up the city of Mexico to Gen. Scott. General Valencia and two others determined to fight it out to the last, and not give up.

Commodore Perry came up yesterday on a visit. He gave Capt. F. of the sloop-of-war S. a severe lecture for not overhauling the British steamer and arresting Paredes.

The ship Agnes has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 21st ult. Her advices furnish the details of Capt. Wells's expedition, but nothing later. The Jalapa Bulletin of the 15th says that Father Jarauta was the leader of the attacks on Major Lally's train. Major Lally had reached Jalapa with his force including the detachment of twelve dragoons.

The propeller Buchanan, has arrived at New Orleans with dates from the Brazos to the 24th, and brings particulars of several skirmishes which have taken place between the Mexicans under Gen. Urrea and American scouting parties, and trains, on the road between Monterey and Matamoros. About thirty Americans have been killed in these various skirmishes. The Mexican loss is much heavier.

U. S. frigate Savannah, William Mervine, Esq., commanding, arrived last night from Rio Janeiro, in thirty nine days. She has been absent three years and eleven months, having sailed from New York on the 19th of October, 1843. She was the flag ship of Commodore Sloat on his taking Monterey, California, and has taken an active part in the operations on that coast. She left Francisco on the 27th Feb. During her absence she sailed about 72,000 miles.—New York Herald 9th.

THE WAR.—The Washington Union says no orders have been sent to Gen. Taylor to forward two regiments to Vera Cruz, and if he does so it will be only in consequence of discretionary orders given him at his own suggestion. The Union also says Gen. Taylor has not communicated to the government any desire to resign the command of the army, or to return home, as so often stated.

The Governor of Kentucky has issued his proclamation, calling for two regiments of volunteers from that State for the war. In Lexington, Capt. Beard in two hours had the names of fifty young men enrolled.

The Governor of Louisiana has decided not to act on the authority given by the war department to raise two companies of mounted men, because the men must enlist for the war, and furnish their own horses.

NAVAL.—The following is a list of officers attached to the U. S. frigate Brandywine, which is expected to sail to-morrow for Rio Janeiro:

Commodore George W. Storer; Captain, Thomas Coddard; Lieutenants, John A. Davis, Luther Stoddard, Sam'l. Larkin, Carter B. Poindeux, G. Wells, J. J. Guthrie; Purser, Jos. Terry; Master, John S. Taylor; Fleet Surgeon, R. F. Basche; Doomed Asst. Surgeon, R. T. Maxwell; Assistant Surgeon, Alex. Robinson; Chaplain, J. L. Leonard; 3d Lieut. of Marines, Jas. Wiley; Commodore's Secretary, Jacob J. Storer; Passed Midshipmen, Wm. T. Truxton, John T. Barrard, Simeon S. Bassett, T. Lee Walker; Midshipmen, John G. Sproston, Charles B. Smith; Captain's Clerk, J. M. Wilder; Gunner, Thomas Venable; Boat-swain, Wm. Smith; Sailmaker, David B. Park; Carpenter, Joseph Cox; Purser's Clerk, — Jenks.

Passengers to join the U. S. ship Ohio:—Captain, Wm. V. Taylor; Commander, Andrew K. Long; Lieutenant, Chas. M. Armstrong; Purser, Samuel Forrest; Capt. Marines, Jos. L. Hardy; Passed Midshipmen, R. L. Law, Thomas C. Eaton, Thomas W. Broadhead; Midshipmen, John T. Wood, Wm. H. Ward, B. C. Hand, A. R. Cummings, Wm. Greiner, David Raymond, J. T. Baker, John J. Coenwald, Jos. Miller, R. T. Chapman; Purser's Clerk, R. B. Saxton.

To join the U. S. brig Perry:—Lieut. Com'dr, E. G. Tilton; Passed Midshipmen, O. C. Badger, Wm. Sharp.

Commander Scribbling is to proceed to the Pacific by the overland route, and is to be Com. Jones's flag Captain.—Norfolk Beacon, Sept. 6th.

When the new Indiana regiment was on its way to Camargo, a few weeks ago, it evinced no disposition to obey the officers of the steamer, although prompt to yield submission to its military superiors. As the steamboat was breasting the current under full head of steam, the volunteers placed themselves on the shady side, listing the boat as to make her rather unmanageable. The engineer called out, "trim boat," but no one obeyed. The request was repeated, but the volunteers stood their ground, determined to meet the danger of "bursting boilers" or "collapsed flues," rather than forego the comfort of the moment. The engineer thought that if the volunteers would "keep shady," he might test their courage, and at the same time force them to "keep cool." As the boat showed that there were only four feet of water in the channel, he suddenly raised the main-trail, and let loose a current of steam upon his military heroes, who were in an instant overboard, and up to their arm-pits in the river. The lord of steam had routed nearly a whole regiment, which fled ignominiously at the first charge.

St. Louis Union.

BY THE MAIL.

MUNIFICENT REQUESTS.—Julien Poydras, late of the parish of Pointe Coupee in Louisiana, says the Picayune, did by his last will and testament, bequeath to one or more parishes of the State, to orphan asylums, other charitable associations, and individuals, property of immense value, and funds to a considerable amount.

The Poydras Orphan Asylum, and the Chants Hospital in New Orleans, were the recipients of his wealth. Thirty thousand dollars were given to each of the parishes of Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge, the interest to be employed as a dowry to all the girls of the parishes who may get married—the unfortunate to be always preferred. Twenty thousand dollars was given to the first mentioned parish for an academy or College.

Ten dollars were given to each of his negroes, ten thousand to a daughter of Albert Gallatin, twenty-five thousand each to his two executors, five hundred to each of the sons of his melatto women, and sundry other bequests—the remainder to be divided among his nearest relatives. He had six plantations—five of cotton and one of sugar. His slaves were directed to be sold at public sale, the purchasers to bind themselves to emancipate them with their increase at the end of twenty-five years from the day of sale.

SALES OF LEATHER.—The sales of leather which have been made in Boston, within a few weeks, have been at advanced prices. The market is firm, and there is but a slight stock in the hands of dealers. The tanners in this vicinity, although so much encouraged by the recent advance in the prices of manufactured leather, that they have commenced with renewed energy their business operations, are nevertheless prevented from reaping any very essential benefit from the improved state of the leather market by the uncommon high price of bark, there having been but a small quantity brought up from the Eastward the present season, by the coasting vessels, most of this craft being engaged in freighting lumber.

Dancers' Cour.

A DISCOVERY.—Our readers may remember that some time ago, the Mayor received from the Hon. Michael Stanton, Mayor of Dublin, a letter of thanks from the Corporation of that city, for the gift of \$5000 made by this city to the suffering poor of Ireland, which letter was published in the city papers. Yesterday morning a respectable lady, a tenant of the Mayor's, called upon him to see that letter and compare the signature with that of one she had received some two years since from her brother in Dublin. Each was a fac simile of the other, and the lady had the satisfaction of knowing that her brother, from whom she had heard but once in twenty-eight years, had risen to the high and honorable station of Lord Mayor of Dublin.—New York Courier.

BRICKMAKING.—Within a distance of ten miles on the Hudson river, between Peekskill and the mouth of the Croton river are 45 brick yards. The average number of bricks made at each yard, during a season, is probably two millions and a half; which would make the whole number manufactured at the forty-four yards, one hundred and ten millions. This at \$3.50 per thousand, would amount to \$385,000 and give each yard an annual income of \$8,750.

Albany Argus.

PEPPERMINT MANUFACTORY.—A correspondent of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal states there is more peppermint manufactured in that State, than in all other parts of the United States. The writer states that a company of manufacturers of the oil from New York, have recently purchased the manufacturing establishments in Palmyra, with all the mint now growing, and have also bound those engaged in the business, not to grow the mint or make the oil for a certain number of years; for all of which they have paid \$200,000.

FOUNDRY SHOP BURNED.—The foundry shop at the depot of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company took fire early on Wednesday morning last. No material damage was done, except the burning of a few patterns and the roof of the building. The loss will probably not exceed \$500.

On the Stonington Railroad, they carry a "Sprinkler," for the purpose of watering the track and road bed, thereby diminishing the friction of the cars upon the track, preventing the boxes and journals from being heated, by keeping away the dust, preserving the paint and varnish by not having to clean the cars so often, relieving the passengers from great annoyance, and taking from the brakemen a large share of their labor at the through stations. This improvement has been fully tested for the past two months upon the road, and found to be very popular with travellers. It requires about two thousand gallons of water for the Stonington Road, (forty seven and a half miles). The machine is attached to the train, behind the usual water tank, and is under the control of the engineer by a rope attached to a valve, which he shuts and opens at pleasure. When it is in operation, not a particle of dust appears inside or outside of the cars. In warm and dry weather, the car windows can be left open without objection.—Providence Journal.

GREAT INCREASE OF PASSENGERS.—The Newton special train upon the Boston & Worcester Railroad, which runs from Boston to the village of Newton Lower Falls—twelve miles—carried during the last week of August, 2200 passengers, being an increase of 900 passengers over the same week last year. This does not include those who have season tickets.

Thirteen hundred and fifty passengers passed over the Albany and Schenectady Railroad on Friday last.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—Yesterday afternoon as Dr. Wheeler was standing on the corner of 21st street and 7th avenue he was assaulted by a man, named Bell, who stabbed him with a piece of sword cane in the abdomen and arm, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds.

It appears that Bell had a child, upon which he doated and which died a few days since. This circumstance preyed upon his mind and probably had the effect partially at least of detroning his reason. The child had been attended by Dr. Wheeler, and whether the father conceived that the Doctor had not done for it all that the case seemed to demand, we could not learn, but it is certain that he could not be well pleased with him and hence the murderous attempt. Having stabbed the Doctor he ran away at the height of his speed. The alarm was immediately given and officers started in pursuit of him. On his route he attempted to stab a woman and when the officer came up to him he struck him with his dirk in his side but did not seriously injure him. He was so violent it was found necessary to tie his hands before he could be taken to the police.

Cour. & Eng. of Tuesday.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Crane and his wife, of Oswego, N. Y., were passing through town recently, and wishing to stop here for the night, took a hack for one of our hotels. After the driver had seated them, he started off for their baggage, leaving the horses unhitched and unattended. The horses became frightened at something, and immediately started for the street. It was very dark and the hour was late, and nobody within the coach suspected for some time that there was anything out of the way. The horses came down Main street, running first on one side of the street and then on the other, till they came to State street, where they turned and went up the hill. Before reaching the top of the hill, the passengers found out their situation, and Mr. Crane opened the door and jumped out, telling his wife to do the same. She attempted to follow, but a gentleman in the carriage deeming it inexpedient for her to do so, placed himself in the doorway, and tried to prevent her. She struggled against him, and in so doing forced both herself and him out of the carriage to the ground. They both struck on their feet and were unhurt, but Mr. Crane was considerably injured. He did not feel his injury very severely, however, at the time, and in the morning continued his journey to Lancaster, Mass. The day after his arrival, he began to experience much inconvenience from his bruises, and grew worse under them for three or four days, when a disease set in, and in a few hours he died. His physician, Dr. Carter, of Lancaster, gives it as his opinion that the death was owing to the injury received in Springfield. The corpse has been taken to Oswego to be buried. Mr. Crane was in the mercantile business in that place, and was, as we are informed, a man of great respectability and excellence. He had come to the east with the view of visiting his friends here and seeing the country.—Springfield Gazette.

ACCIDENT AT MADISON.—An old man and his son, named Kinney, got on board a skiff and made it fast to the yawl attached to the stern of the mail boat Ben Franklin just before putting out from Madison on Saturday evening last, with the intention as was supposed of being towed to their farm two or three miles below that place. They were warned by the cook of the danger they ran when the Franklin backed out into the stream. Supposing they had acted upon this advice, no further notice was taken of the circumstance until in backing out those on board heard the crash of the skiff under the wheel of the mail boat and the cries of the men. The boat was instantly stopped, when the young man was picked up uninjured, but the old man, who it appears was something the worse for liquor, sank to rise no more.—Ind. Journal.

FATAL AND UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—At a moving frolic, in the neighborhood of the Quaker Settlement, a quarrel occurred between two men, Jacob Hays and Green Cooper. The latter having attacked Hays with a knife, it was knocked out of his hand by Mr. John Pierson, who was standing near, which incensed Hays to such a degree that he immediately seized his scythe and attacked Mr. Pierson, exclaiming "I will cut your head off!" and literally cut and hacked him to pieces, wounding him in the neck, severing one of his arms, and cutting him in the abdomen so that his entrails protruded, from the effects of which Pierson died on Sunday last. Hays is a desperate man, and is, we learn, in prison.

Sussex (N. J.) Herald.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION IN A WHEAT WAREHOUSE.—On Thursday last at Steele & Co. were loading a train of cars at Monroeville, on the Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad, one of the wheat spouts became stopped, which was found to be occasioned by the body of a laborer named P. Clark, an Englishman, who was at work not ten minutes before in the wheat above the cars. He was buried in the mass of wheat and when taken out was quite dead.

SAD AFFAIR.—The other day the Sheriff of Washington county brought over to the western penitentiary, a son of Richard Henry Lee, Esq. Professor of Belles Lettres in Washington College. The unfortunate young man is not more than twenty-one years of age, and has been sentenced to three years imprisonment for stealing about \$400 from the Hon. T. M. T. M. Kennan. The night previous to his removal he had succeeded in breaking out of his cell, and escaped into the yard of the prison, whence he would have escaped altogether—but for the entry of the officers of the prison, coming in with his mother, who had insisted upon visiting him.

Pittsburg Com. Journal.

A wretch was taken up in New York, on Saturday, charged with having no less than three wives.

DEATH OF DR. COMBE.—Dr. Andre Combe brother of George Combe, and well known as a popular medical author, died in the neighborhood of Edinburgh on Monday, Aug. 5. For several years the continuance of Dr. Combe's life has been almost miraculous. His complaint was in the lungs, the consumption of which induced such extreme delicacy of frame that nothing but the most unremitting scientific treatment kept him alive.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last during the funeral ceremonies over the body of Mrs. Kelley, in the North part of this city and while the friends and neighbors were assembled in a room to view the corpse, the floor gave way and precipitated them all, with the coffin and its contents, into the cellar beneath. What is more singular still, no one was seriously hurt.—The house where the accident occurred was quite an old one.—N. London News.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Tuesday afternoon, a young lad belonging to East Boston, named Thayer, about 12 years old, accompanied by a girl of 10 years, named Spear, started off from one of the wharves in a very light boat, for an excursion. After they had gone some distance, the boat began to rock badly, and a wave from one of the Chelsea steamers increased this motion so much that the little girl pitched overboard. The brave boy without a moment's forethought, jumped in after her, but unfortunately the impetus he gave the boat caused it to recede from them and they were thus left, clinging together upon the waters. Fortunately, at this moment, a lad named Bean, who was towing some spars down the bay with a boat, discovered their perilous situation. He immediately unhitched his boat and went to their relief. The girl was rescued first, and easily recovered, but it was several hours ere the boy was considered out of danger.—Boston Traveller.

OUTRAGE.—On the 20th ult., a lady of St. Louis was beset in broad day light at one of the most public crossings in that city. Sulphuric acid was thrown into her face for the purpose of blinding her, and she was then robbed of a watch, money and other articles. All this was done so rapidly, that it failed to attract attention at the moment, and the scoundrels succeeded in making off with their plunder. Her eyes are much injured—probably destroyed.

Mrs. Robb, it is expected, will die of her injuries.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

ODD MATRIMONIAL TASTE.—In one of the London papers we find an advertisement for a wife, in which the advertiser, describing himself as 24 years old, of excellent education, good family polished manners &c. &c., solicits responses from middle aged ladies only, being, he says, convinced that "true happiness is seldom to be found with the young and giddy."

RUNNING AWAY WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE is now called "stealing female clothing," as decided at Pittsburg. A man named Taylor was arrested there by the husband of the woman, Mrs. Davis, with whom he had eloped from Detroit. The husband failing in reaching him by any other process, brought him before the Mayor charged with larceny in the taking away of the wife's clothes. He was brought before Judge Lowrie on a writ of Habeas Corpus. His honor after hearing the evidence postponed his decision for two days, when he remanded the prisoner to jail, to await the requisition of the authorities of Michigan, on a charge of larceny. This is bringing the stealing of hearts down to the anatomic reality of stealing clothes.

BEWARE OF THE MONKEYS.—On Wednesday a son of Mr. C. Rabadau, residing in Walker street, New York was severely bitten by the monkey of an organ grinder. As the bite of this animal is supposed to be as poisonous as that of a mad dog, it was thought expedient to burn out the wound with a hot iron, to which the little hero submitted like a philosopher.

NEW FASHION.—We have noticed within a day or two past, that our fashionable haters are now making their fall hats with a small looking-glass neatly fixed in the crown. This must be an invaluable invention to all those gentlemen who value the peculiar tie of a cravat, &c. &c.—N. Y. Ex.

CARELESSNESS.—An advertisement in the London papers gives the following list of articles that had been forgotten and left by visitors, in the state apartments of Hampton Court Palace, to the end of 1846. Six silk umbrellas; twenty-one silk parasols; three cotton parasols; fifty walking sticks; a dark over-coat; a light over-coat; a shawl; a silk handkerchief; a pocket; a black silk bag with two handkerchiefs; two baskets; three bracelets; three brooches; two pairs of spectacles; a white handkerchief; a small basket and handkerchief; a basket, bottle, glass and handkerchief; a small bag and handkerchief.

A SMART MAN!—Mr. Wilhelmus Simmons, of Tughkanic, New York, found a horset's nest under the eaves of his barn, on Tuesday, and determined to destroy it. So he took some matches tied them to a pole, and with them set fire to the nest, and totally destroyed it. Unfortunately, however, the barn was also burned, together with a thousand bushels of oats, a large quantity of rye, hay, &c. Loss from \$1200 to \$1500! No insurance.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The editor of a religious journal, in an article on the general ignorance of newspaper expenditures and editorial labor, says he once received an article for publication, in which was enclosed one cent, with a request that he would send the writer as many additional copies of the journal as the cent would pay for. That was rather too bad.

N. Y. Commercial.

A SOMNAMBULIST.—A young woman residing with one of our best families, has lately offered a very curious instance of night walking, when under the influence of sleep. A week since, her employer heard a noise in the house, and supposing that some rascals were attempting an entrance, he arose, seized a pair of pistols, and softly opened the chamber door, stood ready to give the robbers a blazing reception when they should make their appearance. While he stood there with a six barrelled revolver, his attention was called off by his wife, who was terribly frightened and threatened every minute to swoon.

When our hero again returned to his position at the door, the robbers had passed on down stairs, and were ransacking the parlor, and what appeared to be a very strange freak, one of them was humming a tune. After a moment's consultation with his horror stricken wife, our friend determined to avail himself of every assistance in his power, and he accordingly proceeded up stairs, where he speedily roused his brothers and a nephew, all of whom girded on every weapon within reach. After an injunction or two on the part of the others to be firm, and stand up to the contest like men, and to remember that they were proceeding against rascals, who murdered for pastime, the party began a slow and cautious descent for the parlor. Notwithstanding all their precautions the stairs would crack, and the party trembled at the immediate prospect of bloodshed. Throwing open the door the leader shouted at the top of his capacity, "Villains, we have you—surrender!"

But what was their surprise and astonishment to find this disturbance had been created by the nurse, who had risen in her sleep, and with a baby ten months in her arms had gone down into the parlor, lit the gas, and was then soothing it to rest. Even the noise failed to arouse the woman, and for an hour she was watched with much curiosity; at the expiration of which time she walked quietly to bed again, wholly unconscious that she was the subject of remark. But that our friend's attention had been called away at the moment the woman was descending the stairs, he would undoubtedly have killed her as well as the child.—There was no light in the hall, and the mistake would have been appalling.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

ARREST OF MRS. RESTELL.—This infamous woman was arrested yesterday on a charge, based upon evidence sufficiently strong to justify the hope that her career is to be ended in this city for some time at least.

As two of the accessories, against whom bills have been found, have not yet been arrested, we omit their names, mentioning only the facts material to the case. Some weeks since the Mayor received a letter from a respectable physician in Orange County, informing him of the condition of a young female, a patient under his charge, whose constitution was entirely ruined by her connection with Mrs. Restell, and he requested that inquiries might be instituted. The Mayor accordingly after consulting with the Chief of Police, despatched officer Bowyer to Orange County, where he had an interview with the unfortunate girl, whose story bore the entire impression of truth. The girl consenting, she was brought to this city and has been kept secreted at the expense of the city until the meeting of the Grand Jury on Monday. The District Attorney who meanwhile had prepared the papers, laid them before that body, and the result was the prompt finding of three bills, one against Mrs. Restell, for manslaughter in the second degree, one against the seducer of the unfortunate girl, a wealthy manufacturer in Orange County, who sent her to Mrs. Restell's, and one against his servant, who accompanied the girl to the den. The two latter are not arrested, but as Bowyer is after the principal, we shall be enabled to name him tomorrow. As soon as the bill was found, a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. R., which was given to Bowyer, who served it as the accused was alighting from her carriage in which she had been taking her morning ride. She was taken to the Tombs, when bail was demanded in the sum of \$10,000, failing to procure which, she is still in custody.—New York Courier.

ARREST OF AMOS NORTUP.—Amos Northup, the fiend who murdered Miss Goodheart, at Pleasantville, on Sunday last, was arrested in a dense swamp, within a half mile of the place where the murder was committed. He made two attempts to take his life by cutting his throat, and one by hanging himself, but they proved abortive.

FOUNDLING.—On Monday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, some members of the family of John Reed, Esq., who resides opposite the College Green, were sitting near a front window, when they thought they heard a noise like the moan of an infant; the idea was laughed at. Shortly after, Mr. Reed came in from his place of business, when their suspicions were mentioned to him, and his wife persuaded him to take a lantern and examine the grounds in front of their house. Not seeing anything worthy of note, they were about to return to the house, when on looking over the fence, discovered a basket! Here was a predicament! They hesitated, but finally ventured to examine its contents, which proved to be a fine boy only a few hours old, apparently wrapped up in considerable haste; and attached to it was the following note, addressed on the outside "To the humane, M."

"That which accompanies this is a child which was so unfortunate as to be born into this world by poor parents, though respectable. If you will adopt it you will be doing an act that you will never regret of either in this world or that which is to come.

P. S.—It never will be reclaimed.

Call it William if you please."

A permit was obtained, and the child was taken to the Alms House, where, we presume, its "poor" parents can see it.

Can. Chronicle.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Resolutions,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[No. 1.]

A RESOLUTION respecting the maps and charts of the surveys of the boundary lines of the United States of America with foreign States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and printed, and to be distributed to the several States having boundaries with foreign States, a competent number of authentic copies of the settlement of such boundaries, and the maps and charts relating thereto, and the evidence thereof in the State Department.

Approved, March 1, 1847.

[No. 2.]

RESOLUTIONS giving the thanks of Congress to Major General Taylor, and the officers and men under his command, in the late military operations at Monterey.

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and printed, and to be distributed to the several States having boundaries with foreign States, a competent number of authentic copies of the settlement of such boundaries, and the maps and charts relating thereto, and the evidence thereof in the State Department.

Approved, March 1, 1847.

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Approved, March 1, 1847.

Treaties.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE OF THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER, 1843.

CONCLUDED FEBRUARY 24, 1845.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an additional article to the Convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States and France of the 9th of November, 1843, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the 24th day of February last, which additional article, being in the English and French languages, is, word for word, as follows:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The crime of robbery, defining the same to be the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by violence, or putting him in fear; and the crime of burglary, defining the same to be, breaking and entering by night into a mansion house of another, with intent to commit felony; and the crime of larceny, defining the same to be the felonious taking from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by fraud or stealth, and the crime of receiving stolen goods, defining the same to be the receipt of such goods, knowing them to be stolen, and the crime of harboring such criminals, shall be considered as crimes of the same nature, and shall be treated as such, in conformity with the first article of the said convention; and the present article, when ratified by the parties, shall constitute a part of the said convention, and shall have the same force as if it had been originally inserted in the same.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present article, in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, this twenty-fourth of February, 1845.

J. C. CALHOUN, [L. S.]

A. PARROT, [L. S.]

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the City of Paris, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1845, by William R. King, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France, and M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the French, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventeenth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

CONVENTION WITH SAXONY FOR THE MUTUAL ABOLITION OF THE DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION.

CONCLUDED 14TH MAY, 1845.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Saxony was concluded and signed at Berlin, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, which Convention, being in the English and German languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Saxony, on the other part, being equally desirous of removing the restrictions which exist in their territories upon the acquisition and transfer of property by their respective citizens and subjects, have agreed to enter into negotiations for this purpose.

For the attainment of this desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Saxony, and His Majesty the King of Saxony upon John De Minckwitz, his Minister of State, Lieutenant-General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the said Court; who, after having exchanged their said full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de retraits, and droit de detraction or tax on emigration, is hereby and shall remain abolished between the two contracting parties, their States, citizens, and subjects, respectively.

Where, on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one party, such real property would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same—which term may be reasonably prolonged according to circumstances—and to withdraw the proceeds thereof without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the States of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or ab intestato, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same as they may think proper, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property, as would be taken, in a like case, of property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful owner, or the person who has a right to sell the same, according to article II, may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

If any dispute should arise between different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided, in the last resort, according to the laws and by the judges of the country where the property is situated.

All the stipulations of the present convention shall be obligatory in respect to property already inherited, devised, or bequeathed, but not yet withdrawn from the country where the same is situated at the signature of this convention.

This convention is concluded subject to the ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of His Majesty the King of Saxony, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin, within the term of twelve months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, as well in English as in German, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, in the city of Berlin, on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, in the seventh year of the independence of the United States of America, and the seventh of the reign of His Majesty the King of Saxony.

HENRY WHEATON, [L. S.]

OTTO WILHELM CARL VON ROEDER, [L. S.]

with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of His Majesty the King of Saxony, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin, within the term of eighteen months from the date of the signature, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in German and English, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, in the city of Berlin, on the 11th of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and the sixty-ninth of the Independence of the United States of America.

HENRY WHEATON, [L. S.]

OTTO WILHELM CARL VON ROEDER, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin, on the twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by Andrew J. Donelson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Charles Count Vitthum de Eckstaedt, Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Saxony, near the Government of Prussia, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

N. P. TRIST, Acting Secretary of State.

CONVENTION WITH NASSAU FOR THE MUTUAL ABOLITION OF THE DROIT D'AUBAINE AND TAXES ON EMIGRATION.

CONCLUDED MAY 27, 1846.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Duke of Nassau was concluded and signed at Berlin, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, which Convention, being in the English and German languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the Duke of Nassau having resolved, for the advantage of their respective citizens and subjects, to conclude a convention for the mutual abolition of the droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration have named for this purpose their respective plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the Duke of Nassau, and His Majesty the Duke of Nassau upon his minister resident at the Court of Prussia, Colonel and Chamberlain, Otto Wilhelm Carl von Roeder, Count of the first class of the Ducal Order of Henry the Lion, etc., who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de retraits, and droit de detraction or tax on emigration, is hereby and shall remain abolished between the two contracting parties, their States, citizens, and subjects, respectively.

Where, on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one party, such real property would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same—which term may be reasonably prolonged according to circumstances—and to withdraw the proceeds thereof without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the States of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or ab intestato, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same as they may think proper, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country where the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property, as would be taken, in a like case, of property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful owner, or the person who has a right to sell the same, according to article II, may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

If any dispute should arise between different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided, in the last resort, according to the laws and by the judges of the country where the property is situated.

All the stipulations of the present convention shall be obligatory in respect to property already inherited, devised, or bequeathed, but not yet withdrawn from the country where the same is situated at the signature of this convention.

This convention is concluded subject to the ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and of His Majesty the Duke of Nassau, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin, within the term of twelve months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, as well in English as in German, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, in the city of Berlin, on the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in the seventh year of the independence of the United States of America, and the seventh of the reign of His Majesty the Duke of Nassau.

HENRY WHEATON, [L. S.]

OTTO WILHELM CARL VON ROEDER, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin, on the thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by Andrew J. Donelson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and the Colonel and Chamberlain Otto Wilhelm Carl von Roeder, etc., Minister Resident of His Majesty the Duke of Nassau, near the Government of Prussia, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—10 Baskets, of champagne, of choice brands, just received and for sale by

WILLIAM NEWTON.

Done at the City of Washington, this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

CONVENTION WITH PERU FOR THE SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS, &c.

CONCLUDED MARCH 17, 1841.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru was concluded and signed at Lima, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, which Convention is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, desirous of consolidating permanently the good understanding and friendship now happily existing between the parties, have resolved to arrange and terminate their differences and pretensions by means of a Convention that shall determine exactly the responsibilities of Peru with respect to the claims of certain citizens of the United States against her: And with this intention, the President of the United States has appointed James C. Pickett, Charge d'Affaires of said States near Peru, and his excellency the President of the Republic of Peru has appointed Don Manuel de la Puente, acting minister of the department of Finance, acting minister of the same department and superintending councillor of State, and both commissioners, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and signed the following articles:

Article I.

The Peruvian Government, in order to make full satisfaction for various claims of citizens of the United States, on account of seizures, captures, detentions, sequestrations, and confiscations of their vessels, or for the damage and destruction of them, or their cargoes, or other property, at sea, and in the ports and territories of Peru, by order of said Government of Peru, or under its authority, has stipulated to pay to the United States the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which shall be distributed among the claimants, in the manner, and according to the rules that shall be prescribed by the Government of the United States.

Article II.

The sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which the Government of Peru has agreed to pay, in the preceding article, shall be paid at Lima, in ten equal annual instalments, of thirty thousand dollars each, to the person or persons that may be appointed by the United States to receive it. The first instalment shall be paid on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and an instalment on the first day of each succeeding January, until the whole sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid.

Article III.

The Peruvian Government agrees also to pay interest on the before mentioned sum of three hundred thousand dollars, at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and the interest accruing on each instalment shall be paid with the instalment. That is to say, interest shall be paid on each annual instalment, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Article IV.

All the annual payments made on account of the three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in hard dollars of the same standard and value as those now coined at the mint in Lima, and the annual payments, as well as the accruing interest, may be exported from Peru free of all duty whatever.

Article V.

There shall not be demanded of the Government of Peru any other payment or indemnification, on account of any claim of the citizens of the United States that was presented to it by Samuel Larned, Esq., when Charge d'Affaires of the United States near Peru. But the claims subsequent to those presented by Mr. Larned to the Government of Peru shall be examined and acted upon hereafter.

Article VI.

It is further agreed that the Peruvian Government shall have the option of paying each annual instalment, when it is due, with orders on the Comptroller of the Treasury, which shall be endorssable in sums of any amount, and receivable in the Treasury as cash, in payment of duties on importations of all kinds; and the orders shall be given in such a manner as, that in case similar orders shall be at a discount in the market, the full value of each annual instalment shall be secured and made good to the United States, although it had been paid in cash, at the time of its falling due; and any loss occasioned by discount, or delay in the collection, shall be borne and made good by the Peruvian Government.

Article VII.

This convention shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within two years from its date, or sooner, if possible, after having been approved by the President and Senate of the United States, and by the Congress of Peru.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in triplicate at the city of Lima, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

J. C. PICKETT, [SEAL.]

MANUEL DEL RIO, [SEAL.]

And whereas the seventh article of the said convention required that the ratifications of the contracting parties should be exchanged within two years from its date, which provision was not observed by the said parties owing to delays in the ratification of the said exchange, and whereas it appears that the duly constituted authorities of the Republic of Peru did, on the 21st of October, 1845, by law approve in all respects the said convention, with the condition, however, that the first annual instalment of thirty thousand dollars on account of the principal of the debt recognised thereby, and to which the second article relates, should begin from the 1st of January, 1846, and the interests on this annual sum, according to article III, should be calculated and paid from the 1st of January, 1842; and whereas the said convention and the address and modification thereof have been duly ratified and the ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Lima on the thirty-first day of October last, by Albert G. Jewett on the part of the United States, and Manuel del Rio on the part of the Republic of Peru:

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention, and the modification thereof, to be made public, to the end that the same, and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—10 Baskets, of champagne, of choice brands, just received and for sale by

WILLIAM NEWTON.

James H. Hammett

159 1-2 THAMES ST.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

A LOT of bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Shirtings. Those in want, will please call.

Aug. 21.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS Elected June 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bacon, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel H. Tobey.

Persons wishing for insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s Office, June 9, 1847.

FOR SALE.

The following described REAL ESTATE, situated in this Town, late the property of SANFORD BELL, Esq., viz:—

A LOT of Land fronting on Sherman street, with the Stone Building, Sheds and fixtures thereon, together with all the apparatus and appurtenances thereto belonging; consisting of Presses, Kettles, Candle Moulds, &c., in perfect order for an extensive OIL MANUFACTORY.

Also, a lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with the buildings thereon, used as a steam Soap Factory,—holder and other apparatus nearly new; with a Soap Tub of capacity sufficient for a boiling of Eighty Thousands pounds.

A lot of Land with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, fronting on Sherman street, directly opposite the Oil House.

A lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with a new barn and carriage house thereon.

A lot of Land fronting on Sherman street,